Vol. LVII.... No. 18,529. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1897.-2 PARTS, 22 PAGES, WITH ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT, 20 PAGES.

THE BOOM IN STOCKS.

GENERAL RISE ALL ALONG THE LINE.

LARGEST SATURDAY BUSINESS IN MORE THAN SIX MONTHS-CHIEF ACTIVITY IN MANHAT-

TAN-DENIAL OF STORIES REGARDING NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE METRO-

POLITAN BY MR. SAGE. There was a good deal of excitement in the stock market yesterday at the opening. The first prices for leading stocks were anywhere from one to four points above the closing prices on Friday. The chief activity and the sharpest advance were in the stock of the Manhattan Railway. The heavy trading and the jump in this stock were based on two printed stories, one of which was that there was a corner in the stock which had been engineered by Russell Sage, while the other was that an offer had been made by William C. Whitney for the Metropolitan Street Rallway Company to Mr. Sage and the Jay Gould estate for a controlling interest in the Manhattan Company, which offer was likely to be accepted. The first story was un-There was, however, a considerable short interest in the stock, and it was scared into covering at considerable cost. The second story was an old one retold Manhattan, which closed on Friday at 99%, opened at 102%, and in less than a minute ran up to 108. Then it slowly receded to 104%. It subsequently got up to 10015, at which price it closed, making the net gain for the day (comparing with Friday's closing) 74 per cent. The transactions in Manhattan were 23,366 shares. The total for all stocks dealt in on the Stock Exchange was 323,863 shares, which was the largest business on a Saturday since December 21, 1895, when the Venezuela panic was in progress. The dealings in St. Paul were 31,430 shares, and in Western Union 26,505 shares. These were the only two stocks in which the dealings were larger than in Manhattan. The sales of bonds were \$1,-

WHAT MR. SAGE SAYS.

766,000, par value.

Russell Sage said of the stories about the Manhattan company and its stock: "I have had no direct or indirect negotiation whatever with Mr. Whitney or the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, or with any one representing the Metropolitan company, in reference to a transfer of the control of the Manhattan company to the Metropolitan company. There is no truth in any report of any recent attempt by the Metropolitan company to secure control of the Manhattan stock. About a year ago, however, somebody did come to me who may have represented the Metropolitan company as stated in the newspapers at that time; but he did not say whom he represented, and I am not able to say that it was his intention to make an offer for the Metropolitan company. So far as I know no offers of any kind have recently been made to any other directors of the Manhattan company. Had any such offers been made I should have heard of them. I have been pestered by lots of individuals coming to me and laying out schemes for consolidation. Most of these individuals were irresponsible persons after a commission. In fact, a man did call on me a few days ago with a big combination scheme, but I had reason to believe he had no important backing. I have no desire to sell my Manhattan stock, as I regard the Manhattan as a good property, and I have held my stock as an investment. I doubt if Miss Helen Gould could be induced to part with her holdings under any circumstances, as she has held strictly all the stocks left to her by her father, and she believes in the future. At any rate, there is no immediate prospect of a sale of any considerable part of the Gould interest or of mine to the Metropolitan company, to Mr. Whitney, or any other person or corporation. As for the short interest in Manhattan stock, I do not know to what extent it exists. I lent 2,000 shares to a man the other day. I do not know what he wanted it for. He may have been long of it." MR. GOULD NOT EXPECTED FOR A MONTH.

George J. Gould is not expected to return from Europe for a month or more. The Manhattan stock is said to be distributed about as follows: Gould estate, 120,000 shares; investors, 100,000; floating stock, 25,000; Russell Sage, 20,000; directors, 10,000; Eastman syndicate, 10,000; Sidney Dillon estate and Equitable Life Assurance

Society, 10,000; G. P. Morosini, 5,000; total,

200,000. Net gains yesterday in some of the leading stocks were: American Sugar 1, American Tobacco 1, Burlington and Quincy 1%, Canada Southern 21/2. Chicago and Great Western 1%. Lackawanna 14, Illinois Central 31/2, Illinois Steel 14, Lake Shore 14, Long Island 4, Manhattan 74, Metropolitan Traction 2, New-Jersey Central 24, St. Paul 1%, Leather preferred 1. High prices yesterday for leading stocks compared with the low prices this year made the following showing

		Advance		
Low	Hi	gh yes-	this	
to 1907		rday.	year.	
Stocks. American Sugar 100% Marc	h 29		36%	
American Sugar pref10% Jan.		116	15%	
	15	19456	26%	
American Tobacco	1 19	29	12	
American Tobacco 17 April Atchison pref 17 April Brooklyn Rapid Transit 18% Jan.	7	33%	15%	
Chicago & Northwestern 101% April	1 19	120%	18%	
Chie, Burlington & Quincy, 69% Jan.	5	94%	24%	
Chicago Great Western 3% Jan.	23	16%	15%	
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul 60% Apri	119	92%	231/2	
Chic., Rock Island & Pac., 60's Apri			25%	
Chicago Gas	7.	102%	23%	
Consolidated Gas136% Jan.	2	190%		
Consolidated Gas	1 1	120	20%	
Delaware & Hudson 90% April	20	159%	13%	
Del., Lack. & Western 14612 May		59%		
Louisville & Nashville 40 Apri		108	16%	
Manhattan 81% May		118	18%	
Metropolitan Traction 99% May		27	17	
Missouri Pacific 10 May		154	514	
Mo., Kansas & Texas 10 April	1 19	86%	11%	
Mo. Kansas & Texas pf. 24% Apri	24	95	26%	
New-Jersey Central 684 May New-York Central 924 Feb.	19	10814		
New-York Central 123 Len.	5	47	14%	
Northern Pacific pf 321 Jan.		26%	10%	
Philadelphia & Reading 16% Apri			15	
Phila. & Reading 1st pf 3814 April		3212		
Phile. & Reading 2d pf 22 - Apri			12	
Southern Railway pf 22% Apr			4%	
Union Pacific		91%		

A STRIKING EXHIBIT.

The bank statement yesterday was again a striking exhibit. It showed an increase in deposits of \$3,187,300 and an increase of \$6,566,200 in loans. The total deposits in the associated banks are now \$626,232,300 and the loans are \$549,562,400. The banks hold \$92,129,800 in specie (gold). Their surplus reserve is \$41,002,125. The National City Bank, which has increased enormously in deposits recently, was shown by the bank statement to have deposits of \$54,338,300 and loans of \$42,670,300. Its specie (gold) holding was given as \$8,652,100.

The purchases of wheat for European account continue heavy, and it is estimated that Europe has bought recently on an average of about one million bushels a day. The latest estimates of the French crop indicate a shortage of from 72,000,000 to 88,000,000 bushels, as compared With last year. A fact worthy of note is that the Liverpool market has acted directly opposite to the home market, and this fact leaves operators here under the impression that the Liverpool market is being manipulated. Another factor in the late advance was the report of a reduction in the French wheat import duty. While this report served to lower the French market, it acted as a bull argument in the local trade, beause wheat can be exported into that country nuch more cheaply than heretofore. The condition of the exchange markets abroad

The condition of the exchange markets around is thus reported by Dow, Jones & Co.:
"At Paris there is perhaps a slightly firmer tendency to discount, but sterling remains unchanged just about the gold point, and no gold is moving from London. Berlin finds no opportunity to do anything in gold at the moment, and

A BLOODY TRAGEDY IN NORTH ADAMS. MASS., WHICH MYSTIFIES THE AUTHORITIES.

BROTHER AND SISTER SLAIN.

North Adams, Mass., Aug. 7.-A horrible double murder was discovered in this city to-day, when the bodies of Henry J. Reed, a money-lender, and his sister, Blanche M. Reed, were found in their home, in Webster-ave., having evidently been killed by burglars.

The house had evidently been entered during th night, and the burglars discovered by Miss Reed, who was killed before she could make a disturbance, and then the brother was beaten to death, because he refused to disclose the hiding place of his money. At the time the bodies were found the house picture. It had been ransacked. Everything was in confusion. sented an appalling picture. from top to bottom. The body of Miss Reed, battered and almost un recognizable, lay across the threshold of her bedroom door, while in his room on the bed, concealed by the covering, lay the body of Henry Reed. gagged and also covered with blood. The bodies were in such a state that it was almost impossible to determine how death had been inflicted. man's head was a wound which looked as if it had been made by a bullet, but from other marks it was apparent that a heavy implement of some sort had been used to beat the head almost to a pulp A piece of quilt had been forced into the man's mouth as a gag, and he had apparently been slair

The woman was in much the same condition. Sh may have been shot, but that can be determined only by the medical examiner. As the body lay partly in and partly out of the room, it appears as if she had stepped out of bed on hearing a noise below stairs, and was either killed or rendered unconscious by a blow before she could investigate further.

The police are inclined to believe that the only motive in the case was robbery, but it is though by many that the condition of the bodies indicates desire for revenge on the part of the murderers The tragedy was discovered by W. N. Finney who went to the house at about 11:30 o'clock the who went to the house at about 11:30 o'clock this morning, on a business errand. He at once informed the police and a careful inspection of the premises failed to show any trace of the perpetrators of the crime. It did result, however, in the discovery of a bloodstained mallet, which was fixed upon by the police as the weapon with which the murders had been committed. Those who support the theory that the murder had been committed with revengeful motive state that Mr. Reed was not popular and that he had many enemies. He had been prosecuting his business here for some time and had never given any signs of being possessed of an unusual amount of money.

AN ORIGINAL PACKAGE DEFINED.

JUDGE SIMONTON SETTLES A DISPUTED POINT OF

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DISPENSARY LAW. Charleston, S. C., Aug. 7 .- Judge Simonton, of the United States Court, to-day filed his decision defining an original package, and thereby settling a disputed feature of the Dispensary law. He holds that the original package is the form in which the liquor is delivered to the initial carrier at the point of shipment. If a box of liquor is imported the whole box must be soid, and not a single bottle from the box. It will require all dealers to import liquor in single packages.

The decision was rendered on suits brought by Guckenheimer & Sons, of Savannah; C. M. Peiffer & Co., of Cincinnati, and the Portner Brewing Company. It is favorable to Guckenheimer and against the others. disputed feature of the Dispensary law. He

TO BE SUED FOR OVER A MILLION.

ACTION AGAINST DIRECTORS OF THE DEFUNCT

Milwaukee, Aug. 7.—The papers are ready and suit for over \$1,000,000 will be filed within a day or two against the directors of the defunct Plankinto Bank, charging them with misconduct in their official capacity as directors, and seeking to hold them liable to the creditors for the full amount of posits in the bank, less dividends already paid the on. The suit will be brought by a number of

PLANKINTON BANK WILL BE BEGUN SOON.

depositors.

A test suit involving the same propositions was brought by William Gorder, a creditor, and has just been decided in his favor.

MORE COTTON MILLS CLOSE DOWN.

OVER TEN THOUSAND HANDS THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Manchester, N. H., Aug. 7.-The Amoskeag Cotton Mills, in pursuances of notices posted in July practically closed this morning, and on Monday next none of the plant except a portion in the ma chine shops needed in making repairs will be operated. The shutdown is for the month of Au gust, and may be continued into September, but nothing definite relative to that fact can be ascertained, as it rests with the treasurer to decide

The Amory mill closed at noon to-day for two weeks. A short demand for the goods manufac weeks. A short demand for the goods manufactured is understood to be the cause for the shutting down. The otal number of hands thrown out of employment will exceed ten thousand.

Lowell, Mass., Aug. 7.—Notices were posted in the Massachusetts cotton mills that the mills would close to-day for another fortnight. The notice expresses regret at the enforced idleness of the operatives, but says it is unavoidable. With the mills already closed, about five thousand operatives will be idle during the next fortnight.

Woonsocket, R. 1., Aug. 7.—The Eagle cotton mills here will close next week for a week or ten days. Several hundred hands are employed.

COLLECTOR RUCKER'S APPOINTMENTS.

AN INDICATION THAT MOST OF HIS WHITE SUB-ORDINATES WILL BE RETAINED.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 7 (Special).-Collector Rucket announced to-day that Miss Brunner, the stamp announced to-day inat Mass Bydinier, the sample deputy at Macon, and H. E. Wilson, who holds a similar place at Savannah, would both be retained. These appointments indicate that the new collector intends to pursue a conservative course, and that, although a negro, he will not disturb many of the white incumberrs in his department.

AN EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN COLORADO Basalt, Col., Aug. 7.-A distinct shock of an earthquake was felt here about 1:40 a. m. vibrations appeared to come from Basalt Mountain, just back of the town, and travelled southwest. Windows rattled, houses rocked and wall paper and plastering were cracked. No material damage was done.

SHOT AND KILLED HIS PARTNER. Mount Sterling, Ky., Aug. 7.—Isaac Senff shot and instantly killed Thomas Kendall here this morning. They were partners in business. Kendail was an oil well driller and came here from Cloverport, Ky. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause.

WRECKED BY A MISPLACED SWITCH. Charleston passenger train No. 5, which left here last night at 8:15, was wrecked about 9:30 near Stratton, Ala., by a misplaced switch. The mail and baggage cars were overturned and badly damaged, and baggage and mail matter were lost. Samuel Davis, baggagemaster, had two ribs broken and received internal injuries which are believed to be fatail. J. T. Martin, postal clerk, was hadly cut and bruised, but his injuries are not believed to be fatail. The railroad people think the switch probably was misplaced with the intention of causing a wreck. Stratton, Ala., by a misplaced switch.

POPULATION OF STATE PRISONS. Albany, Aug. 7.-The population of the State

ceived at the office of the Superintendent of State Prisons, was 3,380, divided as follows: At Sing Sing, 1,268, Auburn, 1,079; Clinton, 350, and Womans' Prison, at Auburn, 83.

MEDAL OF HONOR FOR A BRAVE SOLDIER. Newport, Vt., Aug. 7.-By direction of President McKinley, a medal of honor has been awarded to Captain Henry'C. Nichols, of Coventry, for most Captain Henry C. Nichols, of Coventry, for most distinguished gallantry in action at the seige of Fort Blakely. Ala., April 2, 1865. This officer, then captain of the 78d United States colored troops, volunteered to go forward under a heavy fire beyond the advance line held by his regiment, and reconnoitre on ground over which an assault was to be made upon the enemies' position. By that act he obtained information of great help in making the stack.

MAN AND WIFE KILLED BY A TRAIN. Canajoharie, N. Y., Aug. 7.-Mr. and Mrs. Solonon Timmerman, of Crum Creek, each about seventy-five years old, were instantly killed by an ex-pless train while driving acros sthe West Shore railroad tracks at St. Johnsville this afternoon.

Rockwood's Artistic Cabinet Photographs, 16 per losen. Ground floor, No. 1,460 Broadway.—Advt.

A WELL-KNOWN PRODUCE DEALER OF CORNING BRUTALLY MURDERED

Corning, N. Y., Aug. 7 .- One of the most brutal and daring murders ever committed in this part of the State occurred last night, when Moses E Banks, a well-known produce dealer, who lived just outside the city, was enticed from his home by four men and killed on the Rosehill road.

Mr. and Mrs. Banks were sitting quietly in their farmhouse at about 9 o'clock. They had just finished supper. A knock was heard at the door. Mr. Banks answered the summons. Mrs. Banks, peering over her husband's shoulders, saw two strangers standing outside.

"There's a cow tangled up in a wire fence up the road a bit," said one of the men. "We couldn't get her loose. Guess she belongs to

Mr. Banks thought it was his cow. "If you'll get your lantern we'll be able to help you get the cow out," continued the man at the door. Mr. Banks lighted a lantern and walked up th

road with the men. Mrs. Banks, worried about the cow, stood at the door. In the moonlight she noticed that two more men had joined her husband and the two strangers. They all disappeared in the direction where the cow was supposed to be entangled, and all she could see was the light of the lantern growing fainter and

Just as Mrs. Banks turned to go indoors she heard the sound of men's voices as if in anger, Oaths were shouted and then, in quick succes sion, she heard the report of three shots.

Mrs. Banks ran to the nearest farmhouse screaming all the way. A few minutes later several men were running along the Rosehill road in the footsteps of Mr. Banks. They stumbled over his dead body, lying in a pool of blood-soaked dust. There was a bullet hole in his left temple, another directly over his heart, and another in his right side

other in his right side.

There was no one in sight and no sound of life to be heard anywhere around. A posse hunted the surrounding country all through the night. Several tramps were locked up, but they are not thought to be the men wanted,

The only motive the murderers could have had is supposed to be robbery. In this they were disappointed, for Mr. Banks left the good-sized roll of bills which he usually carried at home when he went out to find the cow.

MEXICO FACE TO FACE WITH A CRISIS.

SOMETHING LIKE REPUDIATION PREDICTED UN-LESS THERE IS A PAVORABLE CHANGE IN SILVER.

St. Louis, Aug. 7 .- A dispatch to "The Globe-Demerat" from Mexico City says: "The continual fall in silver and the corresponding rise in exchange have reached the point where this country is brought face to face with what may be a serio No sophistry can hide the real condition of It is all very well to say that Mexico car affairs. live within herself and can raise on a silver basis natural products that can sell abroad on a gold This would be perfectly satisfactory if there was such an enormous increase of wealth resulting from such conditions that it could bear a higher rate taxation in order that the Government mign be able to meet its debt interest abroad by such means without any extra strain. At this moment Mexican bonds are unaltered in London, principally wing to the scrupulous exactness under the most distressing conditions with which the interest ha These debts are in gold, and their interest has to be met in gold, and at this rate of exchange that interest is excessive, and it is only a matter of time, unless there is a favorable change in silver, when this Republic will be unable to

"Repudiation has an ugly sound, but something very much like it, under present circumstances, must finally result. The great railway corporations must finally result. The great railway corporations and other foreign companies here have to meet a gold interest with a medium that is ever decreasing in value. There is only one thing for them to do-increase their earnings over one hundred fold or consider that their foreign debt was contracted in silver. It seems hard that the credit of this Government, that is now so high, and the excellent foreign investments here should be injured through circumstances over which they have no control, but facts are facts, and it will be interesting to watch what will happen unless there is a sharp raily in silver before long.

"Merchants here are paralyzed, and all orders for abroad have been countermanded. The manager of the Scotch thread monopoly here has raised prices on thread 25 per cent and French importers of drygoods have followed suit."

A WOMAN MYSTERIOUSLY MURDERED

SUP IS SHOT IN HER HOME BY AN UNKNOWN MAN-HER HUSBAND SUSPECTED.

Springville, N. Y., Aug. 7.-Armed posses of cititens are scouring the surrounding country for the nurderer of Mrs. Sarah Widrig, who was shot and instantly killed at her home last night. Suspicion points to the husband of the woman as the murderer. Mrs. Widrig was shot through the breast and another bullet grazed the wrist of a Miss Ware, who had just called on Mrs. Widrig. Miss Ware, who had just called on Mrs. Widrig. Miss
Ware was so badly frightened that she could not
give a full description of the man, nor of what occurred. She said the man was smooth-faced and
that his eves protruded in a peculiar manner. Widrig was full-bearded when last seen here, but may
have worn a mask, or may have been shaved.

A dispatch from the Sheriff of Cattaraugus County says that Widrig was seen passing through Ellicottville on horseback early this morning, headed
for the Pennsylvania line.

MAJOR MORGAN'S RESIGNATION.

Washington, Aug. 7 (Special).-There is some reason to believe that the resignation of Disbursing Clerk Morgan, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, was not wholly voluntary, and it is re-ported that it may be followed by a sequel which may be somewhat disagreeable not only to his but to the chief of the Bureau, who-law the "resigned" disbursing clerk

friends, but to the chief of the Bureau, whose father-in-law the "resigned" disbursing clerk is said to be. An investigation of the management of the office is understood to be in progress.

The chief of the Bureau is a Kentuckian, as also is Major Morgan, the late disbursing clerk, and both of them have a warm friend in ex-Secretary Carlisle, who reposes the utmost confidence in both. It was upon his recommendation that the office of chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was placed in the classified Civil Service.

POSTOFFICES IN THE GOLD REGIONS.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 7.-I. W. Vaill, assistant super ntendent of the Railway Mail Service, has returned from a trip to Victoria, B. C., where he arranged with the Cacadian mail authorities regarding the carrying of the mails into the Clongaroing the carrying of the mails into the Clon-dyke region. He says that the Canadian authori-ties have created a postoffice at Dawson City. This makes three offices established by them in that portion of the Northwest Territory. The other two offices are at Forty Mile and Fort Cudahy. The mail will be carried by the mounted police from Dyea and Skaguay. The service will be established in about four weeks.

NO CUSTOMS RESTRICTIONS AT DYEA. Seattle, Wash., Aug. 7.-In response to a query from this city, the following telegram was re-ceived from the Treasury Department: Miners can land their effects and go to British Columbia territory from Dyea under customs su-pervision without payment of duty and without giving bonds.

RETTER THAN CLONDYKE, HE SAYS. Seattle, Wash., Aug. 7.-G. B. Benton has reached he result of ten days' work on a Williams Creek placer claim in the Swauk district, Kittitas Cour ty. One nugget was worth 1200, another \$120, others \$50 and \$600, and down to small pleces. He has been working the claim since January, and has taken out \$5,000. The Swauk placers are old and well known, but have been worked only in a crude way. One man who owns a claim there has been working it quietly for six years, in which time he has made about \$50,000. Mr. Benton sunk a shaft lot feet to bed rock before he made his find. He says the Clondyke has no attractions for him.

NEW STEAMERS FOR THE ALASKA ROUTE. Seattle, Wash., Aug. 7.-C. H. Hamilton, manager of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, announces that his company has let a contract to the Cramps, the Philadelphia steel steamers. They will be the finest steamers on the Pacific Coast and will be used exclusively on the Seattle-St. Michael's route. The steamers will have accommodations for 200 first-class and 500 second class passengers. shipbuilders, for the construction of two 2,000-ton

LURED FROM HOME AND KILLED. MORE LIGHT ON ALASKA. A MILD ANSWER TO JAPAN.

REPORT FROM AN EXPERT OF THE SECRETARY SHERMAN'S ANSWER WILL GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

NEW FACTS AS TO THE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN THE YUKON REGION-DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF DEVELOPING THE TERRITORY-LIFE IN THE

MINING CAMPS.

Washington, Aug. 7.-The report on the Yukon gold region by Josiah Edward Spurr, the Geoogical Survey expert, who headed a party which made a thorough investigation in Alaska last summer, giving new facts and figures about the interior of the territory, was made public to-day. It is a comprehensive document, and reviews in detail the work in the various districts. It says as to the Forty-Mile gold district, that in the latter part of 1887 Franklin Gulch was struck, and the first year the creek is estimated to have produced \$4,000. Ever since it has been a constant payer. The character of the gold there is nuggety, masses worth \$5 being common. The yield the first year after the discovery of Forty-Mile has been variously estimated at from \$75,-000 to \$150,000, but \$60,000 probably covers the

The discovery of Davis Creek and a stampede rom Franklin Gulch followed in the spring of 1888. In 1891 gold-mining in the interior as well as on the coast, at Silver Bow Basin andd Treadwell, received a great impetus. The chief occurrence of 1892 was the discovery of Miller Creek. In the spring of 1893 many new claims were staked, and it is estimated that eighty men took out \$100,000. Since then Miller Creek has been the heaviest producer of the Forty-Mile district, and, until recently, of the whole Yukon. Its entire length lies in British possessions. The output for 1893 as given by the Mint Director for the Alaskan creeks, all but Miller Creek being in American possessions, was \$198,000, with a mining population of 196.

OUTPUT OF THE YUKON PLACERS. The total amount produced by the Yukon placers ir 1894 was double that of the previous year, and was divided between the two districts. In 1895 the output had doubled again. Forty-Mile district in the summer of 1896 is

described in the report as looking as if it had seen its best days, and unless several new creeks are discovered it will lose its old position. The Birch Creek district was in a flourishing condition last summer. Most of the guiches were then running, miners were working on double shifts, night and day, and many large profits were reported. On Mastodon Creek, the best producer, over three hundred miners were at work, many expecting to winter in the guich.

As to hydraulic mining, the report says: "Some miners have planned to work this and other good ground supposed to exist under the deep covering of moss and gravel in the wide valley of the Mammoth and Crooked creeks by hydraulicking, the water to be obtained by tapping Miller and Mastodon creeks near the head. It will be several years before the scheme can be operated, because both of the present guiches are paying well, and will continue to do so at least five years."

THE STAMPEDE TO THE CLONDYKE.

Following is the report on the Clondyke district: "With the announcement of gold in the winter of 1896-97 there was a genuine stampede to the new region. Forty Mile was almost deserted. But 850 men spent the winter on the Clondyke, in the guiches and at the new town of Dawson. The more important parts of the district are on Bonanza and Hunker creeks. According to latest information four hundred claims had been located up to January 1, 1897; about half as many more on Hunker Creek. There is plenty of room for many more prospectors and miners, for the gulches and creeks which have shown good prospects are spread over an area of seven hundred square miles. The estimated Alaskan gold production for 1896 is \$1,400,000."

is \$1,400,000."

The report points out the difficulties in the way of a speedy development of the country. First, the climate, with short summer season and long, cold winter. Prospecting is done in the winter more and more every year, because frozen ground renders travelling over the swampy, moss-covered country more easy, and the miner is thus able to begin work with the first spring thaw. first spring thaw.

MINERS' LAW AND WAGES.

"Whatever Alaska may be in the future," it is said, "It is not now self-supporting agriculturally. Moose, caribou and hare are variable in quantity, abundant one time and disappearing from the region for twelve months at a time. Ten dollars a day is the general wage paid, \$12 for a day of ten hours being paid in some of the more remote guiches. In winter the pay for labor is from \$5 to \$8 per day of six hours. Many times the miners have been at the point of starvation; hardly a winter when they have not been put on a ration basis. Universal suffrage is given, and all have an equal vote. Penalties include: For stealing, banishment from the coun-

try, in some cases also whipping; threatening with weapons, the same; murders, hanging, but there have been no murders so far."

The mining laws differ for different gulches. Generally the claim is for 500 feet for gulch digging from rimrock to rimrock; but in some gulches not paying well an effort is being made to stake claims 1,320 feet long. Crowded creeks, 100, are staked 300 feet to the claim, and no man to stake claims 1.320 feet long. Crowded creeks, too, are staked 300 feet to the claim, and no man allowed to stake more than one claim in his own name save the discoverer, who is allowed 1,000 feet instead of 500. The only officer in the epublic of miners is the Recorder, appointed by popular vote, one in each guich or creek.

GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD. DIRECTOR PRESION PREDICTS AN OUTPUT OF AT

LEAST \$240,000,000 THIS YEAR. Washington, Aug. 7 .- Mr. Preston, the Director of the Mint, estimates the gold production of the world for 1896 to have been \$205,000,000, of which sum the United States contributed over \$53,000,000. For 1897 it is believed the world's gold product will reach at least \$240,000,000, an increase of \$35,000,000

over 1896. Mr. Preston says:
"As an indication of the increase in the world's gold product of 1857, the following table, showing the product of the United States, Australia, South Africa, Russia, Mexico, British India and Canada for 1896, and the probable output of these countries

tor seed, arre-		
for 1897, is given:	1896	1897.
United States	\$53,000,000	\$80,000.0
Australia	THE COURT OF THE PARTY OF THE P	56,000,0
South Africa	22,000,000	25 000,0
Mexica	1,000,000	7,000,0
British India	45 (2001) (5000)	10,000,0
		\$219,550,0
Totals	@ took cantidous	

Totals "That the world's gold product will continue to increase for a number of years to come," says Mr. Preston, "is self-evident, as new mines will be opened up in ail parts of the world, and with the improved appliances and methods for extracting the gold contained in the ores it is believed that by the close of the present century the world's gold product will exceed \$200,000,000."

TO OPEN A WAGON ROAD TO THE YUKON. Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 7 .- It is reported that the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Dominion Government are conferring with a view to opening up a wagon road to the Yukon from Edmonton. The object is to give a short and safe road for prospectors, and be able to maintain winter communica

GEORGIA THINKS SHE HAS A CLONDYKE. Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 7 (Special).-Georgia is deter-Knorr, a Savannah dentist, has been experimenting with Savannan River sand, and declares he has found pay dirt. He has submitted specimens of gold taken from the river to Savannah Jewellers, and it is said that the dirt pans out \$5 to two buckets.

POLAND WATER cures inflammation of idneys. Circulars, \$ Park Place, N. Y.-Advt.

BE CONCILIATORY. MEETING THE OBJECTIONS RAISED TO THE

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII IN A FIRM

BUT FRIENDLY SPIRIT.

Washington, Aug. 7 .- It is understood that the reply of Secretary Sherman to the last Japanese protest against the annexation of Hawaii will be brief by comparison with the long letters that have gone before, but will be conciliatory in tone. This is accounted for by the fact that the State Department has taken note of the published utterances of eminent Japanese statesmen, which, while unofficial, are still of undoubted authenticity, all going to show that Japan has herself no design on the islands, but seeks only to preserve her treaty rights.

However, the basic tone of the note on this point will be the declaration by Secretary Foster when he submitted to President Harrison the original treaty of annexation in 1893, which failed owing to the immediate change of Administration. This statement was that, according to a recognized principle of international law, the obligations of treaties, even when some of their stipulations are in terms perpetual, expire in case either of the contracting parties loses its existence as an independent State.

The foreign treaties of the Hawaiian Islands. therefore, terminate, upon annexation, with the competence of the Government thereof to hold diplomatic relations. This argument is to meet the Japanese objection that they will by annexa-tion lose certain privileges for Japanese subjects which they now enjoy under treaty with Hawaii. The circumstances under which Madagascar passed under French control may be cited to support the Government's position in this contention, and it can be shown that by the enforced termination of its treaty with the Malagassy Government, the United States, which at the time had a paramount trade interest in Madagascar, suffered the loss of most favorable tariff

rates upon our exports to that island.

The second Japanese objection, that annexation would disturb the balance of power in the Pacific, will be met by an elaboration of the argument that the Hawaiian Islands have for long a period been under the influence of the United States, and have by tradition become so closely affiliated with this country, that no sen-sible change in policies or actualities of govern-ment may be expected to result from a legal merging of the islands into the United States.

THE PLUNGER LAUNCHED.

NEW SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT OFF THE WAYS AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Aug. 7.-The Plunger, a submarine orpedo-boat of the Holland type, designed for the United States Navy, was successfully launched at the yards of the Columbia Iron Works here at 12:10 o'clock to-day. The ceremonies were simple, sisting merely of the customary naming and a few orief and impromptu speeches.

The Plunger is in almost every respect similar to the Holland, recently completed at Elizabeth, but it is said that some of the minor defects in the Elizabeth boat will be remedled when the one is completed. The Plunger looks like a great red cigar, half submerged, as she lies on the surface, ready for her engines and armament which it is thought will be in place and ready for trial early in the spring of next year.

With a length of 85 feet and diameter of 11.5 feet has a displacement, when floating light, of 155 tons, and when down to the load line, or with the superstructure awash, 167 tons. Two sets of motive power are provided-one for the affoat-and-awash condition and one for the submerged condition. Twin quadruple expansion engines, with steam furnished from a water-tube boiler, will operate twin screws when afloat or awash, and a seventy horse-power motor, fed from forty-eight chloride ceils, will furnish the power when submerged. When ready for action sie will carry five torpedoes, which will be expelled toward the hull of the vessel to be attacked by means of two expulsion tubes operated by electricity. Her speed, when submerged in twenty feet of water, it is expected, will reach six knots an hour for eight hours. When she is on or just beneath the surface she should be capable of making fifteen or sixteen knots. The method of operating the vessel is precisely similar to that employed in her sister ship, and has been fully described. nished from a water-tube boiler, will operate twin

A UNIVERSITY FOR PEORIA.

AN ENDOWMENT OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS PRO-VIDED BY THE WILL OF WASHING-TON CORRINGTON.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 7.-It is announced that Washngton Corrington, one of the oldest and wealthlest citizens of Peoria, has provided in his will for the stablishment of a university here. Mr. Corrington establishment of a university here. Mr. Corrington endows the proposed institution with \$1,000,000, placing the estate in the hands of trustees to be named by himself. His instructions are that the estate is to be properly conserved until the interest accumulations, together with the principal, amount to \$1,500,000. Then the buildings are to be erected, the faculty secured, and the necessary adjuncts in the way of library and laboratory apparatus secured.

MISS SHELDON'S BODY FOUND.

THE MYSTERY WHICH HAS PUZZLED WORCESTER

SOLVED. Worcester, Mass., Aug. 7.—The body of Miss Mabel Sheldon was recovered this afternoon at Lake Quinsigamond, dispelling a mystery which has been a puzzle to her friends and the public since Wednesday, when she was last seen alive. She left a boathouse in a canoe at 10 a. m. Three hours later the boat was found with little water in it. Her hat and a newspaper were in the bottom. The paddle had drifted away. A widowed mother and a sister survive her.

AN INSURANCE ASSOCIATION IN TROUBLE. Boston, Aug. 7.—"The Herald" this morning says: "The fate of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association is practically sealed. The next meeting of the directors, on Tuesday, will probably result in a receivership, and it is not worth while to delay the announcement that there is no further hope. "The association was organized in 1874 for 'various educational, benevolent and religious purposes.'
It had developed, in 1895, into a great body, with
fifty thousand or more members, and well-nigh
\$100,000,000 of insurance in force."

LAWYER AND STENOGRAPHER MARRIED. Boston, Aug. 7.-Charles W. Bartlett, a wellknown lawyer, was married to Miss Annie M. White, a court stenographer, at the Parker House last night, but no announcement was made until

Miss White has lived at the Parker House about a year and a half, and, therefore, as it was Mr. Bartlett's desire to avoid publicity, the cere-Mr. Bartiett's desire to avoid publicity, the cere-mony was performed in her apartments. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett sailed on the Canadia this afternoon. Mr. Bartlett is widely known, and has a large number of friends, and it was to avoid their con-gratulations and the notoriety attending a public wedding that the affair was so quietly managed. Mr. Bartlett has a son and daughter by his first

DASHED DOWN LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN. Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 7 (Special).-About noon to-day two coal cars standing on the broad-gauge track at the top of Lookout Mountain became loos and started headlong down the mountain. They and started headlong down the mountain. They struck an engine standing on the track two hundred yards down and carried it with them. This track winds down the mountain for about four miles, and the engine jumped the track about half way down and rolled down the mountain. The two cars dashed on in their mad flight until they almost reached the bottom, when they left the rails and rolled down in the woods. Several laborers on the cars narrowly escaped death by jumping.

JUMPED OVERBOARD FROM THE PURITAN. Fall River, Mass., Aug. 7 (Special).—Shortly after 8 o'clock last evening, when the steamer Puritan, of the Fall River Line, was passing Fort Schuyler, on her way to this city, a man suddenly approached on her way to this city, a man the paddle-wheel, and leaped into the water below. A cry of "Man over-board" immediately went up, the steamer was stopped and lifeboats were lowered. Although a half hour's search was made no trace of the man could be found, and the steamer proceeded on her

This morning the occupant of stateroom No. 147 was missing, and it is presumed that he is the suicide. Who he was or where he came from cannot be ascertained here, for the passenger lists of the steamer are in Newport and New-York.

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NEITHER OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES IN AN AMIABLE STATE OF MIND.

FEELING AT THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT-WHAT WILL COME OF EM

> PEROR WILLIAM'S VISIT TO ST. PETERSBURG! -- ECHOES OF THE JUBILEE - THE HOT SPELL

London, Aug. 7.-The close of the session of Parliament leaves neither of the political parties in an altogether enviable frame of mind. The latent antagonism of the different schools of Ministerialists has threatened more than once during the last six months to bring about civil war in the Tory camp, and the recess leaves considerable numbers of Conservatives in a state of high indignation and resentment. The malcontents claim that the legislation has been reactionary and Socialistic. Many of them are angry at what they declare to be a humiliating surrender of the national honor on the demand

BROKEN.

The Marquis of Londonderry, representing the big class of Tory landlords, has added to the discomfiture by publishing yesterday a letter in which he practically cuts adrift from the Unionists, saying, in so many words, that he cannot stand the Irish Land bill nor Mr. Chamberlain's pet measure, the Workmen's Compensation bill, which he dubs Socialistic. The Marquis adds that the Conservatives would never have permitted it to become law if it had been introduced by Mr. Chamberlain before the latter changed his politics. The members of the Opposition are in no bet-

ter mood. The rank and file are indifferent and quarrelsome, while the leaders seem to be lost in the shuffle. Lord Rosebery occasionally leaves his temporary retirement in order to make a humorous speech: John Morley is seldom heard except at academical lectures; Sir Henry Fowler and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman are quiescent, while Herbert Asquith has been earning Tory cheers for his speeches in behalf of the Workmen's Compensation bill. Sir William Vernon Harcourt is alone visible, though Henry Labouchere has tried to push to the front by issuing a manifesto, early during the week, suggesting a new Liberal programme. His socalled presumption, however, has been snubbed by the heads of the Liberal Federation, and his manifesto has fallen absolutely flat.

As a matter of fact, the Liberal party seems opinionless, as well as leaderless. The conflict for the leadership of the party continues in spite of this far from hopeful outlook, and should the Liberals be again called to power the fight between Rosebery and Harcourt will undoubtedly be reopened. In the mean while, there is no hope for their return to office unless they first fully satisfy the Irish Nationalists with a castiron pledge that they will give them home rule.

The leading question in Continental political circles is, Will the visit of Emperor William of Germany to St. Petersburg result in a German-Russian-French understanding directed against Great Britain? Such a consummation is undoubtedly devoutly wished for in Germany, where the denunciation of the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Germany has rekindled Anglophobism. The "Deutsche Zeitung" voices the general hope, saying: "The Emperor will achieve imperishable renown if he succeeds in creating an alliance aiming at the anibilation of England's power."

The "Deutsche Zeitung" suggests that the Emperor should endeavor to obtain the closing of the Continental ports against English goods.

The fact that the German Emperor is accompanied to St. Petersburg by the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and by the presumptive Foreign Minister, Baron von Buelow, indicates the importance which is attached to the visit. Advices from Paris, however, show there is little enthusiasm ther suggested anti-English alliance, the impression being that France, in entering into such an arrangement, is only playing Germany's game, and it is very doubtful if France will derive material advantages therefrom. On the other hand, Great Britain, judging from the tone of the press, is absolutely indifferent and is content to continue in her position of "splendid isolation," satisfied that either the Dreibund or the Russo-French combination will receive her with open arms if she ever desires to join them, even though maps are already published showing the approaching partition of the British Empire.

The trouble in the engineering trades is apparently not a whit nearer settlement. The employers declare that they will not permit the union men to return to their shops unless they undertake to work amicably with the non-unionists. Large numbers of ex-soldiers and expolicemen are employed to prevent any interference on the part of the engineers' pickets with the men remaining at work. There are signs that the funds of the strikers will be exhausted sooner than expected, though the engineers seem more determined than ever to fight it out. It is stated that the Employers Federation has arranged to lock out early during the coming week enough additional men to cost the engineers £20,000 in additional weekly strike pay.

The attitude of the postoffice telegraphers is becoming threatening. The answer of the Postmaster-General, the Duke of Norfolk, to their demands is not forthcoming, and if the telegraph operators carry out their threats, an almost complete stoppage of the service is probable during the coming week. The delays in the transmission of messages are already scandalous. The financial secretary to the Treasury, R. W. Hanbury, in the House of Commons of Thursday, explained that the delay was due to motives of economy. The newspapers are most scathing in their comments on the mismanagement of the Postoffice.

Echoes of the Jubilee are still to be heard daily. Congratulations continue to reach the Queen from different parts of the world. The latest is from the pearl fishers of the Mergul Archipelago, and it puts the white descriptive writers in the shade. It is addressed to "The Empress of India, with the Blessing of all the Angels and Archangels, the Head of all Human Creation in the Southern Islands and the Descendant of a Pure Race, Who Rules with Power and Glory over the Land and Water in this Vast Empire."

The address of the pearl fishers declares that the Queen is the "Emblem of the Wazera Diamond, being in possession of qualities equal in worth to nine precious gems," asserts that Her Majesty "has merit equal to the purity of the Wethawem Pearl and learning inexhaustible, like the red and black corals." The Queen's care for her subjects is likened to the garnet, her "pure heart" is said to be like the cat's-eye and her goodwill toward her subjects is d clared to equal in quality the precious sapphire, Her modesty is described as being like the essence of the topaz, and her impartiality is pictured as being "of the lustre of the emerald." while her charitable mind is likened to the precious ruby. In conclusion, the pearl fishers, in their address, pray that Her Majesty's life may be prolonged for a hundred years.

Antarctic expeditions are becoming numerous. In addition to the Belgian expedition and the

Continued on Seventh Page.